you privatise the Company? मंत्री जी, आप संकोच न करें। यह पहली बार आपकी मेडन रेप्लाई में आया है इसलिए आप एश्योरेंस दे दीजिए कि हां, देखेंगे।

डॉ. वल्लभभाई रामजीभाई कथीरिया : बात यह है कि हम रि-कंस्ट्रक्शन करने के लिए भी सोच रहे हैं। लेकिन साथ –साथ हम यह भी कहना चाहेगे कि ऐसी बहुत सी पब्लिक सैक्टर सूनिट्स हैं जिनको रि-कंस्ट्रेक्ट किया गया है जैसे कि जेसीएफ एंड कम्पनी को 1996 में 54 करोड़ दिया था, लेकिन बाद में फिर वहीं पॉजिशन हो गई। इसलिए हम कहना चाहते हैं कि केवल एक बार रि-कंस्ट्रक्ट करने से उनको फल नहीं मिलेगा। आप हमारे साथ आइए, हम साथ-साथ बैठकर देख सकते हैं, कि हम कैसे रि-कंस्ट्रक्ट करें। लेकिन आपको भी हमें रि-एश्योरेंस देना पड़ेगा कि बाद में यह कम्पनी प्रोफिट में रहेगी।

*585. [The questioner (Shrimati Basanti Sarma) was absent for answer *vide* page 37 *infra]*

औद्योगिक उत्पादन की वार्षिक वृद्धि दर

586. **श्री कपिल सिब्बल** :
डॉ. डी. मस्तान :
क्या वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या औद्योगिक उत्पादन की वार्षिक वृद्धि दर का कभी आकलन किया गया है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1997-98 , 1998-99 तथा 1999-2000 में वार्षिक वृद्धि दर क्या रही है,

(ग) क्या सरकार ने ऐस क्षेत्रों की पहचान की है जिनमें उत्पादन निरंतर बढ़ रहा है,

(घ) यदि हां , तो ऐसे क्षेत्र कौन-कौन से हैं, और

(ड) ऐसे क्षेत्र कौन-कौन से हैं जिनमें इन वर्षो में उत्पादन कम हुआ है?

वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मुरासोली मारन) : (क) से (ड) एक विवरण – पत्र सभा पटल रख दिया गया है।

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†सभा में यह प्रश्न श्री कपिल सिब्बल द्वारा पूछा गया।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) पिछले 3 वर्षो के लिए केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकीय संगठन द्वारा लगाए गए औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक की विकास दर के अनुमान नीचे दिए गए हैं:

वर्ष	औद्योगिक विकास दर
1997-98	6.6%
1998-99	4.0%
1999-2000 (अप्रैल –फरवरी)	7.9%

(ग) और (घ) राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक वर्गीकरण के द्विअंक स्तर के अधीन निम्निलिखित औद्योगिक समूहों ने 1997-98 से निरंतर सकारात्मक विकास दर दर्शायी है:-

- खाद्य उत्पाद
- पेय, तंबाकू और उत्पाद
- ऊन, रेशम और हस्त-निर्मित फाइबर वस्त्र
- कागज तथा कागज उत्पाद
- चमड़ा तथा लोम उत्पाद
- मूल रसायन तथा रसायनिक उत्पाद
- अधात्विक खनिज
- परिवहन उपकरणों के अतिरिक्त मशीनें तथा उपकरण
- परिवहन उपकरण और पुर्जे

(ड़) जिन औद्योगिक समूहों के उत्पादन में इन वर्षो में निरंतर गिरावट आयी है , वे निम्नलिखित हैं :-

- काष्ठ तथा काष्ठ उत्पाद और फर्नीचर एवं फिक्सचर्स

Annual Growth Rate of Industrial Production

†586. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : ††

DR. D. MASTHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the annual growth rate of industrial production has ever been estimated;

(b) if so, the annual growth rate in the years 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000;

(c) whether Government have identified the sectors where production is continuously rising;

(d) if so, the details of such sectors; and

(e) the pames of such sectors where the production has fallen in those years?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b) The estimates of the growth rate of the Index of Industrial Production made by the Central Statistical Organizations for the last 3 years are given below :

Year	Industrial Growth Rate
1997-98	6.6%
1998-99	4.0%
1999-2000 (April-February)	7.9%

† Original Notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

†† The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Kapil Sibal.

(c) and (d) The following Industrial Groups under the two-digit level of National Industrial Classification have shown continuous positive growth rates since 1997-98.

- Food products
- Beverages, tobacco and products
- Wool, silk and man-made fibre textiles
- Paper and paper products
- Leather and fur products
- Basic chemicals and chemical products
- Non-metallic mineral
- Machinery and equipment other than transport equipment
- Transport equipment and parts

(e) Industrial Groups whose production has continuously fallen in these years are;

- Wood and wood products and furniture and fixtures

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : Sir, the statement that is being laid on the Table of the House does not really specifically answer what I had asked What I had wanted to know was-—that was the import of the question—the rate of growth in the manufacturing sector and the services sector. As per the indication that I have got; and as per the facts that I have got, as far as the information technology in the services sector is concerned, though the Government is not interfering at all in that sector, the rate of growth is rather high. As far as the manufacturing activities are concerned, in those sectors the rate of growth is low. That docs not seem to have been answered by the hon. Minister in this question If you notice, in the information technology sector, because of the free flow of information and new companies coming up, and because of Nasdaq, there has been tremendous growth. In the manufacturing sector like mining, which you have not mentioned in your answer, the rate of growth is, in fact, negative. In the food processing industry also, the rate of growth is negative Could you, please, give a more comprehensive statement in the House, which is not being given? The hon. Minister may answer that first. Then I will seek another supplementary.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Sir, I am sorry for the dissatisfaction of the hon. Member, but we have specifically answered his questions. If he wants more information, I can give. In the manufacturing sector, we have made a tremendous growth, at 8.8 per cent in the year 1999-2000. But in the preceding year, it was only 4.2 per cent. This is a very good sign. We are marching ahead. Sir, he also wanted to know about the software industry. In the software industry, every year, we are growing by more than 50 per cent. There is a tremendous growth. In 1998-1999, we have achieved a growth rate of 83 percent, which shows a very good improvement.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : Sir, the hon. Minister has given figures for 1997-98 and 1998-1999. The average growth rate is 6 percent, and, as you know, unless we achieve a 12 per cent average rate of growth, our economy will not expand by more than 7 per cent. So, this is really a cause for worry, despite the figures that the hon. Minister has given. Can the Minister ooint out any single policy decision of the Government, apart from the information technology sector, which has led to the growth in the manufacturing sector?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Sir, now, in the liberalised atmosphere, the private sector is taking care of itself. What we can do, what the Government can do, is to provide a very good environment, which we are providing. Regarding the software sector, I understand the feeling of the hon. Member. So far, the Government has not interfered. It is flourishing.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : It is doing well, despite the Government.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Despite the Government, it is doing very well. Now, the Government is interfering. 1 am also worried like you.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Sir, 1 think Sibalji has put a simple question I just want to repeat it because he has not answered that. Has the Government taken any steps whatsoever so that the production can be further increased? Let him point out us one step, as Sibalji has asked. There are many steps which he wants to take, which he claims every time that he is taking in every sector, including the service sector. There are many questions. But let this be replied.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : The policy is there. It is for the first time that the Government came out with an Information Technology Policy and the fiscal measures are there to encourage production. It is all growing That is why

the industry is on the recovery path. It is on the road to recovery because of the change in the policy and the atmosphere, the environment, provided by the Government. It is not the olden days. It is not a licence raj. You have started dismantling it right from 1991. We are carrying it on. 1 almost dismantled the Industry Ministry. What remains is very little. It should also go and the industry should come up on its own. The Government can be a facilitator and not a regulator.

श्री संघ प्रिस गौतम : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के ऐसे कौन-कौन से और कितने उद्योग हैं जिनकी वार्षिक उत्पादन दर बढ़ती रही है और अभी भी बढ़ रही है? यदि बढ़ रही है तो क्या मंत्री जी आश्वस्त करेंगे कि उन्हें निजी क्षेत्र को सौंपने की गलती सरकार नहीं करेगी ?

SHRI MURASOLIMARAN : Sir, 1 am not incharge of the public sector. My distinguished colleague, Mr. Manohar Joshi, is the Minister. He will be able to answer this question.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : Sir, I have to repeat the question as to what the loss is, that is being suffered by the public sector undertakings all over the country. Would the hon. Minister like to enlighten us on that?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Sir, again it is with regard to the public sector.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not a supplementary relevant to this question.

SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN : Sir, after all, the industry has to grow and the Government has got a responsibility towards it. Why is the industry not growing, as was planned by the Planning Commission or as was declared? What was the reason for it? Why is the growth rate low?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Sir, the industry is growing and it is on the recovery path.

SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN : It may be on the recovery path. Why is it not according to the Planning Commission's recommendations?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : I will tell you. The South-East Asian crisis had its effects. We, and all the developing countries, were affected by the South-East Asian crisis. Now, we are recovering from it. The hon. Member is wrong.

The industry is on the recovery path. This is an excellent year for consumer durables. This is the finding of ASSOCHAM. This morning "The Economic Times" has published a news item, "India Inc. logs industrial growth of 6.5 per cent". This is another report. These things are very encouraging and we are growing. We are growing in a very fast manner, in the sense, we have entered the last fiscal year with a higher growth rate of 5.9 per cent. The Reserve Bank of India's projections released just now say our GDP may touch 6.5 per cent to 7 per cent.

SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN : Sir, the assumption of the Planning Commission is this. Unless we reach a growth rate of 8 per cent, it is very difficult for the country to go on the path of industrialisation.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : That is right.

SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN : We want to know how you can do it.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : We should not under-estimate our own economy. Because, you know, during the first three decades after Independence, our growth rate was only 3.5% to 4%. It was ridiculted as a "Hindu growth rate. Now, we are having a secular growth rate." Sir, we are going ahead, in the sense that now we are having a more than 6% average growth rate. Is the hon. Member aware that ours economy is the tenth fastest growing economies in the world ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Balance of Payment Position

*583. SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the position of India's Balance of Payment (BoP) during 1999-2000;

(b) the details of export-import in this regard; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange spent on import of luxury goods ?